

woman, and child who is working today to pay for programs that we insist on spending their money for even though they are not even around to be consulted, they are not being asked, and they may not even know that they are being taxed without representation. Because, indeed, we just continue to borrow money and say, "You pay for it." This budget says, "We'll keep borrowing money. Kids cannot complain anyway. Children cannot vote anyway. Children are not even going to be heard on this budget. But we are going to keep on taxing them by taking away their standard of living, by making them have to work ever harder and ever longer to pay for this budget and the programs that we refuse to restrain, reform, make relevant, or get rid of duplication."

This budget says the Government of the United States can continue to grow. Our responsibility to millions of Americans will continue. This budget says, make Medicare solvent. This budget says we want Medicare not only for the current seniors but for seniors yet to join and need it for their health care. This budget says we want to help the poor in our States who need health care because we are going to have a program that can be sustained, that we can afford.

This budget says to keep on paying for a Medicaid Program that we cannot afford. Sooner or later, 2, 3, or 4 years from now, we will have to say to the poor people that get Medicaid, "We can't afford it anymore."

This budget says start fixing it right now.

So, fellow Senators, let me suggest that we hear a lot about our senior citizens. And we say to them, "When all of this is over, you will have a Medicare Program. It will be as good or better than the one you have now."

We say to the poor, who are getting health care from Medicaid, "You will have a program and it will be better than the one now." And, yes, we will say in one loud voice, "There is a future with an increased standard of living and opportunity," if you adopt this budget, the Republican budget, and fail to adopt the President's budget which is pending before us today.

Many comments have been made today about various programs. We do not have an opportunity to answer right in the middle of these speeches, but before you pass judgment on education and what reforms we have recommended on Medicare, Medicaid, and on the earned-income tax credit—which, incidentally, will grow at 40 percent while some are talking about it being cut—wait for the details. We will discuss them one by one with the American people.

But, for now, we have an opportunity to reject a status quo budget, a budget of the past, and set in motion the budget of the future.

I yield to Senator STEVENS, who wants to make a unanimous-consent request.

I yield to the majority leader whatever time I might have remaining.

Mr. STEVENS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that our guests, who are members of the British-American Parliamentary Group, be permitted to remain on the floor during the period of this coming vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I want to introduce to the Senate the Right Honorable John MacGregor, who is the chairman of the British group; Derek Conway, a Member of Parliament; the Right Honorable Sir John Cope, a Member of Parliament; the Right Honorable Lord Rees, who is Queen's Counsel; Joe Benton, a Member of Parliament; Judith Church, a Member of Parliament; Roger Godsiff, a Member of Parliament; and Roy Hughes, a Member of Parliament.

All of these people are guests for this weekend for conferences on matters of mutual concern to the British Government and our Government.

Please welcome them.

Thank you.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

The Senate continued with the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may use 5 minutes of my leader's time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, first let me quote from what I consider to be a fairly reliable source.

The budget which came from the President said, "I've given up; that as long as I am President of the United States there will never be a balanced budget." That is an astonishing statement.

That quote came from former Senator Paul Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, cochairman of the bipartisan antideficit Concord Coalition.

Another quote from our former colleague, Senator Tsongas:

Let me say as a Democrat it's very easy for Democrats to poke fun at what these two people [Senator PETE DOMENICI and Representative JOHN KASICH] are doing because, unlike our party, they've decided to really address this issue. And the fact is, they're prepared to put a balanced budget amendment on the table. The balanced budget amendment died because of the Democrats—not because of the Republicans, not because of the vote in the Senate, and we Democrats are equally responsible to our kids.

That was not a statement by BOB DOLE or anybody on this side of the aisle. That was a statement by Senator Paul Tsongas, who used to grace the Senate Chamber. He was seated on the

other side of the aisle. I think he speaks volumes in just these two statements.

Along with Senator DOMENICI, I was on the House floor yesterday for that historic vote when they adopted the resolution that will put us on a path for a balanced budget by the year 2002.

It was a very exciting moment, and we hope to repeat that moment in the Senate sometime in the early afternoon next Wednesday.

We will be here late, late, late Monday night and late, late, late Tuesday night, so we can finish sometime mid-afternoon on Wednesday.

After the vote in the House yesterday, the President issued a statement, saying, "There is a right way and a wrong way" to reduce the deficit, and the House plan was "The wrong way."

Americans have a right to ask, if the House plan was the "wrong way" and if the Senate budget resolution is the "wrong way," then just what does President Clinton define as the "right way" to reduce the deficit?

He would not even let us save \$10 billion in the rescission package. He threatened to veto that because it does not meet his standards of higher spending.

Well, the only evidence we have of what he believes is the right way is what he proposed, and that is the question now before us.

As Senator DOMENICI said, he asked if any Democrats wished to offer the President's budget as an amendment and they declined, so he did it to make a point. The point is the President does not have a plan, a credible plan. And the point is, the Democrats do not have a credible plan.

Their plan is to attack Republicans, attack Republicans, attack Republicans—we are out there cutting Medicare; cutting everything to help the rich. That effort has been tried for years. It is called class warfare. It was tried in 1994—and we liked the results. And maybe it will be tried again in 1996.

I assume the President was serious about his budget plan when he proposed it. We learned a number of things about what the President apparently believes is "right."

The President believes that, as Senator Tsongas said, the status quo is right.

The President believes it is right to take no action and let the deficit continue, \$200 billion a year as far as the eye can see, well into the next century.

The President believes it is right to allow entitlement spending to consume 57 percent of total spending by the year 2000.

The President believes it is right to ignore his own trustees' warning of the impending bankruptcy of the Medicare Trust Fund, and to take absolutely no action to preserve, improve, and protect Medicare.

And, Mr. President, I have a suspicion of something else the President has proven he believes is right. He said